



# AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS PUSHED THER FORWARDS FURTHER

Overcome Violent German Counter-Attacks and Strong Rear Guard Actions

IMPORTANT GAINS MADE ON U-SHAPED FRONT

Slowly But Surely the Entente Allies Are Closing in on the Road Leading to Fere-en-Tardenois, Germany's Great Storehouses for the Supply of Her Troops in the South—In the Marne Region the Enemy's Making His Fiercest Resistance in an Endeavor to Extricate Large Numbers of the German Forces Who Are in Danger of Capture—In the Region Between the Marne and Rheims the Crown Prince, With Picked Forces, is Meeting With Hard Usage at the Hands of the British—The Germans Inside the the Huge Pocket of the U-Shaped Battle Front Are in a Precarious Position, as They Are Being Heavily Shelled By Artillery and Bombed By Airmen.

(By The Associated Press.)

Violent German counter-attacks and rear guard actions in great strength still fail to serve the German high command as barriers to the advance of the allied troops on the Soissons-Rheims salient.

True, they have aided somewhat in slowing down the fast pace set by the allies at the commencement of the offensive, but nevertheless on the three sides of the new U-shaped battle front further important gains have been made.

Driving slowly but surely south of Soissons, the American and French troops have pushed their fronts farther eastward toward that part of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railway line that is still in the hands of the enemy, and farther south along both sides of the Oure river and the road leading to Fere-en-Tardenois, Germany's great storehouse for the supply of her troops to the south, important penetrations into enemy-held territory have been made until the maximum point where the allies are fighting near Coligny is about 10 to 12 miles from the main point of departure last Thursday.

Fighting North of Chateau Thierry. In the Marne region north of Chateau Thierry the Americans and French have met with the fiercest fighting of the campaign, and the machine gunners and infantrymen are striving hard to stay their progress in an endeavor to extricate large numbers of the German forces who are in danger of capture and also to save part of the enormous quantity of guns and war materials which it is impossible to cut off except by the high roads over the undulating and wooded country.

Advantage With Allied Troops. The advantage in the fighting, however, has rested with the allied troops, who have pushed on northward past the village of Epieds and ousted the Germans from the greater part of the Chateau forest, in this region the German forces, which were captured by the Germans and were recaptured Wednesday in a counter-attack, have been pushed on northward, the allies have driven their front beyond Courpail, which lies about three and one-half miles northeast of Chateau Thierry.

Along the Marne at several points, notably in the region of Chartres and Jaligne and farther east at Treloy, the allied troops have pushed on bank of the Marne farther behind them in advances and captured a large number of cannon and machine guns and considerable stores of war material.

Hard Usage for Crown Prince. In the region between the Marne and Rheims, where the German crown prince has brought forward large numbers of picked reinforcements to stay the British, French and Italian warriors are meeting with hard usage. Following up the advances of the French and Italians of Tuesday, the British immediately after the capture of Rheims apparently have begun a movement which possibly portends good results.

Here the British have overcome a strong counter-attack and, following it, a violent bombardment, and struck the German line at Vigny for a goodly gain. The British have pressed to further advantage, will seriously menace the Rheims-Pueses railway, a scant three miles to the north, and also will tend materially to lessen the width of the mouth of the pocket through which the Germans are endeavoring to retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Germans in Grave Situation. Gauged by the war maps, the new inroads of the allied troops into the German-held territory necessarily add further to the extreme gravity of the situation of the Germans inside the huge pocket, and with the loss of guns on both sides of the U heavily shelling them far behind the actual fighting fronts, with airmen bombing them audaciously and with the infantry attacking them on all sides with rifle and light gun fire, their situation seemingly is a hazardous one.

MASSED GERMAN RESERVES MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS To Open the Jaws of the Trap General Foch Has Sprung.

Washington, July 24.—Massed German reserves are today opening the jaws of the trap General Foch has sprung in the Aisne-Marne region, in a desperate effort to stabilize their lines without the crushing of the forces withdrawing from the Chateau Thierry and Marne salients. Official reports to the war department, however, show the enemy has but a single railway line extending in his hands over which to get his heavy material out of the pocket into which he has been forced by allied and American advances.

# Cabled Paragraphs

British Court to Mourn Former Czar. London, July 24.—King George has ordered the British court to go into mourning for four weeks for former Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

GIANT LINER JUSTICIA SUNK OFF IRISH COAST Ten Members of the Crew Were Killed—Ten Torpedoes Were Used.

An Irish Port, Monday, July 22 (Associated Press).—The giant liner Justicia, formerly the Russian ship, was torpedoed and sunk off the north Irish coast on Saturday morning last. She carried a crew of 600 and 200. Ten members of the crew are dead. No passengers were lost. One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the Belfast Evening Telegraph as saying that ten torpedoes were discharged at the Justicia. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

The hundred of the crew of the torpedoed Justicia have been landed at an Irish port. They report that the liner was sunk after a twenty-four-hour fight with the submarine. The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired, but they failed to explode. The story of the fight between the U-boat and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare. Nothing which has occurred in connection with the sinking of the liner gives any cause for misgiving over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed to excellent advantage and indicate that the entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the submarine war a costly one for the enemy.

The Belfast Telegraph says that land troops were sent to the coast when the explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck but it was soon ascertained that the submarine was not on the surface and would remain aloft for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

The tug pulled alongside the liner for this purpose when two more torpedoes were fired by a submarine which had not been sighted. These missiles passed between the liner and the tug, and their attempts were made by the submarine to torpedo the Justicia during Friday night, but all failed and was not until Saturday morning and afternoon the submarine had expended numerous torpedoes that the destruction was accomplished.

The final attempt was made at eight o'clock on Saturday morning when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room, causing a violent explosion and the liner sank into the sea. The other penetrated a hold and caused the ship to list. At the time she did not sink until two o'clock in the afternoon there was time to transfer the crew to other rescuing ships.

DISPARAGING REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS PRISON. Bureau of Prisons Classes It as One of the Worst in the Country.

Boston, July 24.—The Massachusetts prison was classed as "one of the worst prisons in the United States" by the bureau of prisons in an annual report issued last week. The report is obliged to pass 16 hours out of every 24 in unsanitary cells, the report states. The report also states that the bureau feels that the possibility of securing remedial legislation is remote.

The report stated that the recreation yard at the prison was only 140 feet long and 100 feet wide. That within that space 600 men were expected to get needed recreation in the open three hours each week. It then pointed out that there is no provision for indoor work for men which men must for indoor work can be employed. Continuing, the report said: "The result is that all the inmates of the prison are idle, and a comparative few who care for the shops, which would ensue to the men in the trenches."

MARK ABOVE GRAVES OF JEWISH SOLDIERS Will Be a Double Triangle Instead of a Cross.

Providence, R. I., July 24.—A double triangle will be placed above the graves of the Jewish soldiers who fall in France, instead of the cross, as the result of a resolution adopted by the Jewish Welfare Board, and the war department. Colonel Cutler to-day received a letter from Third Assistant Secretary of War Keppel, stating that his recommendation had been adopted and that General Pershing would be authorized to make the substitution of insignia for the Jews to notify the American graves registration service in France of the fact that the Jewish soldiers are ready to have been using the double triangle.

PROMINENT WOMEN SHOW SUBSTANTIAL PATRIOTISM Mrs. G. B. Chandler and Mrs. E. W. Hayward at Work in Hartford Factory.

Hartford, July 24.—Mrs. George B. Chandler, of Rockville, Conn., wife of the Connecticut Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. E. W. Hayward, of this city, both prominent in women's activities in Connecticut, today were working daily in one of the large Hartford factories on gas masks for the allies. Both are college graduates and mothers of families. Mrs. Hayward has a son in the service abroad.

OBITUARY. Wilfred E. Griggs. Waterbury, Conn., July 24.—Wilfred E. Griggs, a well-known architect, died today at his home in this city. He was a native of this city and was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1887 and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1889. He designed many of the important buildings of Waterbury, including the Hotel Edison and the County Court House. He also designed the seminary buildings of Pisk university at Nashville, Tenn.

# Railroad Shonmen to Get 66 Cents An Hour

INCREASE MADE BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL M'ADOO RETROACTIVE TO JAN. 1

The New Rates Are from 5 to 13 Cents an Hour Higher Than Formerly Paid Proportional Advances Are Made for Assistants.

Washington, July 24.—Wages of railroad shonmen were increased to 66 cents an hour today by Director M'Adoo, and the proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments. The new rates, which are retroactive to last January 1, are four five to thirteen cents an hour higher than the wages paid these men in most shops under the general wage advance allowed by the anti-submarine warfare act. The new rates are somewhat less than the labor organizations sought.

Beginning August 1, eight hours will be recognized as a standard working day and overtime, Sundays and holidays work will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the usual rate. Back pay will be given the men as soon as it can be calculated.

About 500,000 Men Affected. The advances affect about 500,000 men and apply fully to all sections of the country, despite local differences prevailing heretofore. The addition to the aggregate annual payroll is estimated as nearly \$100,000,000. The advance is the first extensive modification of the new wage scale and was made on recommendation of the commission on railroad wages and working conditions, following representations of shop crafts that high wages paid machine and electrical workers in ship yards resulted in discrimination against railroad shop employees.

The new scale of wages was announced as follows: "Machine, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, molders and first class electrical workers 65 cents per hour.

"Carriers and second class electrical workers 55 cents per hour.

"Helpers 45 cents per hour.

"Foremen paid on hourly basis, five cents per hour more than respective crafts.

"Foremen paid on monthly basis, increase forty dollars per month, minimum one hundred and fifty-five and maximum two hundred and fifty.

"New rates are retroactive to January 1, 1918.

Beginning August 1, 1918, eight hours day with time and one-half for overtime on Saturdays, Sundays and specified holidays.

The full text of the new order which deals in detail with methods of calculation, is being sent to the railroad companies. The former wage order provided for percentage advances, with a minimum of 55 cents an hour for shonmen.

STRIKE OF BRITISH MUNITION WORKERS Began at Birmingham, Eng., Last Evening—About 65,000 Involved.

London, July 24.—A strike of munition workers began at Birmingham at six o'clock this evening, the hour the day workers finished their work and the night shift was put on duty. According to a despatch to the Central News from Birmingham, the aggregate membership of the eleven societies affiliated with the joint committee of the Engineering Trades Unions is about 65,000 including about 5,000 women. Officials of the joint committee say they have no reason to doubt that all the workers will be loyal to the resolutions to stop work.

A number of discharged soldiers whose union members inquired of the British War Office, and who were discharged and soldiers regarding their position. They were advised not to work under any circumstances except that all the workers will be loyal to the resolutions to stop work.

MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY NOT ALARMING Regarded in Washington as an Effort to Raise a Draft Army.

Washington, July 24.—The mobilization of the Russian army, as announced in reports today from Moscow via Amsterdam, is not regarded as a serious menace to the peace of Europe, but was explained by department officials. In some quarters it was regarded as simply another effort to raise the draft army of Russia, which was being organized by the Russian government.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Propaganda efforts to induce the public to the value of Liberty bonds as investments also has served to add the notation of many times more wild securities than in peace times. This was asserted today by Louis B. Franklin, director of Liberty loan organization for the treasury, at a conference of government agencies and other organizations called by the capital issues committee to consider means of suppressing highly speculative promotion and development enterprises during the war.

Between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 of fraudulent securities, not passed on by the capital issues committee to not recognize, have been marketed in the United States within the last year, said Richard Morse, representing the Investment Bureau, today. "This sum is lost both to the individual purchasers and to the government," he explained.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO. PROSPEROUS To Declare Dividend of 15 Per Cent. to Common Shareholders.

New York, July 24.—Stockholders of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company were called today to meet August 29 next to vote on a proposition to increase the common capital stock from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000. The increase is authorized by the call to the meeting said, the directors will declare a stock dividend of 15 per cent. to the common shareholders, and will give them the right to subscribe, pro rata at par, for additional common stock to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings. The company's earnings for the year ending June 30, 1918, were \$1,200,000. The additional capital will be used to cancel \$2,200,000 of note obligations and make experiments in the production of tobacco.

# Condensed Telegrams

The Argentine strike movement failed. A serious outbreak of typhoid has occurred in Berlin.

American congressmen visiting Italy stopped at the Vatican. Edward R. Stettinius and his staff have arrived safely in Europe.

The names of two American wounded appeared on the Canadian casualty list. Two hundred bolts of silk valued at \$50,000 were stolen from A. J. Tamor, of New York.

Most of the 64,000,000 silver dollars melted by the treasury were exported to India. D. W. Cooke, vice-president of the Esso oil company, resigned as fuel administrator of New York.

An order by General Pershing re-ordered 115 colleges to wear two additional identification tags. Graduate nurses from 42 states representing 115 colleges are being enrolled at the Vassar summer camp.

Many cotton mills of Charlotte, N. C., will close because of the shortage of coal and lack of water power. Secretary Daniels announced that the military personnel now numbered 93,122 men in all branches of the service, a slight decrease compared with 1917.

Lake Ronkonkoma on Long Island, N. Y., dropped several feet. The lake was said to be the deepest in the country. Civilians in Germany pay 30 cents a piece for eggs, 25 cents for butter and 150 for a pound of meat.

The third officers' training camp opened in San Juan, Porto Rico. Six hundred men including 150 negroes are attending. Airships from the San Diego, Cal., station and warships are making a search for a submarine reported in Mexican waters.

According to reports published in Vienna, it is probably that Emperor Charles will ask Count Czernin to form a new cabinet. To keep American soldiers provided with "smokes" the U. S. Army must have 200,000,000 cigarettes a month and 4,500,000 cigars.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., received the wound from which he is suffering while leading an attack on a machine gun nest. The food administration announced that prices to govern the sale of flour and milling products had been worked out to prevent profiteering.

Twenty-five commissioned officers in the Cuban army are to come to Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla., to train for the Coast Artillery Service. Robert A. Bachman, for 17 years with Thomas A. Edison as vice president and general manager of the Edison Storage Battery Co., resigned.

Lord Lee of Farnham resigned his post as British director of food production. He disagreed with the policy of the ministry of agriculture. Two American sharpshooters in France shot down two German airplanes with their automatic rifles. Both were awarded the French Cross of War.

Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the shipping ministry, announced in the house of commons that the U. S. Navy had received a total of 300,000 Americans are going to France at the rate of 300,000 a month.

The treasury virtually has decided to hold the fourth Liberty loan campaign in the three weeks period between Saturday, September 28 and Saturday, October 19.

Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces in France earning \$1,000 or more are being asked to make application for blank checks before Oct. 1, 1918.

Fifty thousand negroes in the draft qualified for general military service were called to the colors by Provost Marshal General Crowder from all states and the District of Columbia.

Acting Secretary of State Poek announced that lawyers of Mexico City are working on a modification of the Mexican laws regarding oil and other mineral rights owned by citizens of the United States and the tax on them.

NEW PEACE FEELERS ISSUED FROM BERLIN Suggestions For a Peace Conference Made to Madrid Government.

Amsterdam, July 24.—(By A. P.)—A peace conference to the Spanish Government, says the Socialist paper Vorwarts, of Berlin. The suggestions are: (1) Germany wants no annexations or indemnities in the west.

(2) The peace treaties with Russia and Rumania may not be questioned. (3) The principle of self-determination of peoples has not been discussed, but may be settled at the Peace Conference, where the fate of Belgium also is to be settled on the basis of the conference table.

(4) The Russian question is to be settled around the conference table. (5) The freedom of the seas is to be maintained. (6) The dismantling of Gibraltar and the Sultan of Morocco is to be discussed.

(7) The colonial question is to be settled on the basis of the status quo. The Vorwarts considers this a very reasonable peace programme.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION Appointed by Governor Holcomb—To Meet in New York, Oct. 14 to 18.

Hartford, Conn., July 24.—Governor Holcomb today appointed the delegates to the annual convention of the American Prison Association to be held in New York, Oct. 14 to 18. Edward A. Fuller, Suffield; Colonel Norris G. Osborn, New Haven; Willie O. Burr, Hartford; Arthur R. Kimball, Waterbury; Charles H. Hopkins, Hartford; George C. Franklin, Cheshire; Edward F. Boyd, Woodbury; former Governor Frank B. Weeks, Middlebury; Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport.

# NEW YORK DEMOCRATS SELECT A. E. SMITH

Action Taken in State Convention at Saratoga Springs in Interests of Harmony

HEARST'S NAME WAS MENTIONED ONLY ONCE Mr. Smith is President of the New York Board of Aldermen, Former Democratic Leader and Speaker of the State Assembly, and a Member of Tammany Hall—Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton Was Recommended For Lieutenant Governor—Party Faces a Three-Cornered Primary Fight, as William Church Osborn and Hearst Have Declared They are to Remain in the Contest.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 24.—Subsequent to recommending a full state ticket headed by Alfred E. Smith of New York, democrats of the state in formal convention today paved the way for party harmony after the primaries, although as a result of the recommendation they faced a three-cornered primary fight. William Church Osborn and William Randolph Hearst, both of whom had been mentioned as candidates, both have signified their intention of remaining in the contest until the votes are counted on primary night.

Ticket Named by Roll Call. The ticket was named by a roll call of the counties and later by formal resolution was recommended to the enrolled voters of the party for support on primary day. Mr. Smith is president of the New York board of aldermen, former democratic leader and speaker of the state assembly, and a member of Tammany Hall. Mayor Harry C. Walker, of Binghamton, was recommended for lieutenant-governor.

Major Movement For Harmony. The movement looking to party harmony was led by former Judge Seabury, who was responsible for the only discordant notes of the convention after Mr. Smith had been endorsed. He pressed to unanimous passage his motion that if Mr. Smith were successful in the primaries it would be the sense of the convention that the New Yorker receive the united support of the party in the election campaign.

Judge Seabury cast his half vote for Mr. Osborn, maintaining that although he had the highest respect for Mr. Smith personally, he wished to support a candidate entirely free from "any possible influence by Tammany Hall." William Randolph Hearst, who was mentioned publicly in the entire convention proceedings. Judge Seabury's Remarks Missed. Subsequently, Judge Seabury characterized Mr. Smith as representing "the best of the worst element of the democratic party." Both of his statements were greeted with hisses and other demonstrations of disapproval. Judge Seabury was the only one recorded in the negative on the Smith tally sheet and he was credited with only half a vote. Judge Seabury's home of Mr. Osborn, was at its own request recorded as "not voting."

Official Vote. The official vote on the Smith ballot stood: For Smith 442 1-2. For Osborn 1-2. Not voting 3. Total 450.

FORMER GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CONSUL ARRESTED Oswald Kunhardt is Charged With Being an Enemy Alien.

Boston, July 24.—Oswald Kunhardt, formerly German and Austrian consul in Boston, was arrested today as an enemy alien at his home in Manchester and brought here. Federal officers refused to confirm or deny a report that Kunhardt was connected with submarine activity off the coast. It was admitted, however, that information in the possession of the officials indicated that the arrest was of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Kunhardt's apartments in the house in Manchester where he boarded were searched by agents of the department of justice after he had been taken in custody. No statement was made as to what evidence, if any, led to his arrest. Kunhardt, an alien, was discovered. At the office of Judd Dewey, assistant United States district attorney in this city, it was said that Kunhardt had been in the city for some time and that he was 42 years of age. He is unmarried.

NOISE ENDANGERS LIVES OF TROOPS AND SAILORS Rear Admiral Wood Advises Against Celebrating Sailing of Transports.

Boston, July 24.—Rear Admiral Sencer, U. S. Navy, commander of the First Naval District, today issued a statement which called the attention of all ship masters and factory managers to the danger to which troops and sailors are subjected as the result of the blowing of whistles, ringing of bells or of any other demonstration in celebration of the sailing of troop transports from American ports. "It is well known by all," the statement continued, "that an enemy submarine is lurking in the waters adjacent to this coast. The blowing of whistles, ringing of bells or of any other demonstration in celebration of the sailing of troop transports from American ports is merely incidental to the real mission. To sink our transports, to mercilessly strangle our troops and sailors, is the aim of the enemy. It is the duty of every citizen who may be struggling to save themselves from drowning is the real purpose for which this submarine was sent 5,000 miles from her base."

AT BUZZARD'S BAY To Take Over Direction of the Cape Cod Canal.

Boston, July 24.—James H. Hustis, district director of railroads, went to Buzzard's Bay today to take over the direction of the Cape Cod canal in accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson which becomes immediately effective. Mr. Hustis was accompanied by Frank C. Wright, assistant director, division of operation of the federal railroad administrator; J. J. Storow, New England fuel administrator; and Arthur L. Crowley, agent of the United States shipping board, who will confer with officers of the canal company regarding plans for the utilization of the waterway to its capacity.

SEVEN CENT FARES ON BOSTON ELEVATED ROAD Beginning Aug. 1—Will Increase Revenue \$65,100.

Boston, July 24.—Fares on the Boston Elevated street railway will be raised from five to seven cents, beginning Aug. 1, the public trustees of the road announced tonight. It is estimated that the two cent increase will bring \$65,100 additional revenue needed to maintain the present service. "Other expedients will have to be tried if it does not," the statement says.

Under the legislative act by which the trustees were appointed, they must conduct the road so that it will earn dividends.